

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:166

ANSWERED ON:13.03.2012

HOUSING FOR SLUM DWELLERS

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Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of slums and slum households in the country at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for making the country slum free and rehabilitation of slum dwellers in the next five years;
- (c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the proliferation of slums in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent of shortage of residential units in the country at present;
- (e) the amount of investment required to be made in this regard; and
- (f) the time likely to be taken for construction of houses under the proposed scheme?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA)

(a): As per Census 2001, the State/UT wise slum population is at Annexure-I

(b): In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv AwasYojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of RAY is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of 5,000 crores. The Phase II of the scheme will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017).

(c) & (d): Slums being a state subject, no specific study has been conducted on reasons for proliferation of slums. However, there are various reasons for creation of slums of which the most important are as follows:

- (i) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- (ii) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.
- (iii) Inappropriate system of urban planning which does not provide adequate space for the urban poor in the City Master Plans.
- iv) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- v) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- (vi) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vii) Increasing cost of construction.

As regards shortage of residential units, this Ministry had constituted a Technical Group on estimation of Urban Housing shortage which has estimated the housing shortage as 24.71 million as on 2007. Out of the total housing shortage of 24.71 million, 21.78 million is in category of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and 2.89 million in Low Income Group (LIG) category.

(e): The estimated investment requirement for meeting the affordable housing shortage is about Rs. 6,02,000 crores.

(f): Rajiv AwasYojana is both a demand and reform driven scheme. Under this scheme, assistance is being provided to States for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing. Progress would depend on the commitment of the State to mobilize the technical and financial resources.